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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

We defy the News to produce any article from the Editorial columns of the Standard, villifying President Davis and his Cabinet. We have never, on any occasion, villified the President, or impeached his honesty and integrity.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Well, well, did you ever! Will wonders never cease! We thought our friend of the Standard had a better memory; or, mayhap, he may think others afflicted with bad memories. We had, at any rate, no thought that he would thus ignore his own record—repudiate his own oft repeated declarations, and with affected innocence ask us to point out any article from his columns calumniating President Davis. But so it is, and pity it is so. We shall have to refresh our brother's memory, and perhaps the extracts produced from his columns will cause him an unpleasant sensation, but he must bear it manfully, since he summoned us to produce the record. We would not willingly afflict him, but having wandered from the true faith and being now engaged in a work which is only evil and that continually, we hold up a mirror before him that he may see and know himself, retrace his steps, and stand by the land of his birth. The Editor of the Standard says he is a good Southern man. His course, fairly and impartially judged, will not allow us to believe the declaration. "By their fruits ye shall know them." If a good Southern man, why persist in the effort to inaugurate a bitter partizan canvass in the State? Why persist in bringing out a *party* candidate for Governor? Why continue his efforts to array the people in factions against each other? Why so persistently abuse "original Secessionists" and call upon the people to put them down everywhere, and elevate old "Union" men in their places?

Now for an extract or two from the Standard's record, to show that our charge of a want of fealty to the South is not groundless. On the 17th of April, 1861, the Standard said:

"We very much fear that a general civil war impends. *We have told our readers from the first, that secession meant civil war and the destruction of civil liberty.*"

The above extract is significant from the fact that the Standard, up to the hour of actual conflict, almost, was an able and earnest advocate of Secession. No proof need be cited to establish this fact. It is fresh in the recollection of every reading man. He labored assiduously to bring about war, and when the calamity overtook us, he veered about suddenly, charged that "secession meant civil war and the destruction of civil liberty." Then why, we might ask, did he urge the South to secede? It is hardly probable, we suppose, that the near approach of actual danger caused our friends courage, Bob Acres like, all to ooze out at his fingers' ends? No, it could not be that, but then the facts remain, and those who have the ability to reconcile the incongruous and antagonistic, may explain it if they can.—The editor of the Standard, a couple of years since, declared emphatically that if a Black Republican were elected President he was in favor of the South seceding. If this assertion is not true, let him deny it.

On the 17th of April, 1861, just after the battle of Fort Sumter, the Standard said:

"If the blood of brethren has been shed by a brother's hand, the awful responsibility of the act is on Jefferson Davis and the 'Confederate States.'"

How does that read? Is it the language of a man true to the South? Is it in keeping with the Standard's previous course in advising secession if a Black Republican were elected President?

But we come down to a later period. The Standard has bitterly assailed the Conscription Act, which it admits in the article under review. "It is true," says the Standard, "we denounced the conscription act both before and after its passage." Now every intelligent man, including all the army officers, admit that the act was a public *necessity*—that the salvation of the Confederacy depended upon it; and yet the Standard admits it "denounced" it both before and "*after*" its passage. What did he expect to accomplish by denouncing it *after* its passage, unless it was to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, and to that extent weaken and embarrass the Government, and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy? The simple truth is, the Standard has been warring upon the Administration ever since its organization. It is the vehicle through which the disaffected, the disappointed place-seeker, and the bitter, rancorous partizan communicate with the public. Every complaint against the Government, whether well or ill founded, is ventilated through its columns. He has declared that the Confederate Government would wind up with "*repudiation*," emphasizing the charge and asking his readers to "*mark*" the prediction. We might point to the fact that the Yankees on the coast of North Carolina are lauding the Standard, and pointing to its course as evidence that the State is *Union* to the core, and will soon return to the free nigger embraces of the North. As evidence of the truth of this statement, we copy the following article from the Newbern Progress—a paper conducted by the Lincolnites since their occupation of Newbern. When we give the enemies of our country reason to speak of us as the Yankees do of the Standard, may our arm be palsied, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth. Read what the Yankees say of the Raleigh Standard, and if a North Carolinian, hang your head with shame:

From the Newbern (Yankee) Progress, May 22.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

"Watchman, tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are."

North Carolina begins to move up to the spirit of progression. She begins at last to realize that there is a future for her, and wisely gives indication of becoming a prominent actor in the living drama. Our confidence in her patriotism is growing daily stronger, and tho' apparently in a dormant state, the smouldering fires begin to feel a new draught and are beginning to kindle with renewed brilliancy. True to her former glory, of which she is justly proud, she is paving the way for a return to her ancient home, where she lived so long and happily. Welcome Carolina.

The Convention at Raleigh have passed an ordinance directing Gov. Clark to *discharge* all volunteers over 35 years of age. This is no insignificant matter, and points plainly as the handwriting on the wall, to future events, so that he who runs may read, without the aid of an interpreter, if he has an ordinary medium of intelligence.

The *Raleigh Standard* and the *Greensborough Patriot*, two of the most talented and influential papers in the State, are advocating the nomination and election to the gubernatorial chair of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, at the usual August election, This is a very strong indication of sober second thought. It clearly indicates that the people of Carolina have begun to see by whom they have been wronged, and when we see them bring forward such a ticket as the one headed by the Honorable gentleman above named, must be, it will be safe to assert that North Carolina is redeemed from the fetters which now enclose her, thrown about her by untimely action with traitors and vandals. Wm. A. Graham is a man—we think we speak advisedly—in whose hands the cause of the Union will receive no detriment.—As he was in former days, so is he now, although holding a seat in the Convention, with many other staunch friends of "Old Glory."

The proposition to raise North Carolina to an equality with her prosperous and vigorous competitors of the North, is cheering. In this matter, together with free labor for Carolina, Hon. Wm. A. Graham led off in favor, with his usual energy and vigor. It is gratifying to men who are fighting their country's battles, to see such men lead off in so noble a cause as that of elevating the dignity of labor, by affording those industriously inclined, the wherewith to secure their homesteads and means of subsistence, as well as to develop the vast resources of the State. To find such friends among our enemies robs war of many of its sharp features, and such arguments are usually more potent than an army with banners. We look upon the State under such leaders, even in rebel hands, as one almost of us.—But "coming events cast their shadows before," and we must wait for the indicated moving of the waters.

We present our readers to-day with numerous extracts from the *Raleigh Standard* of the 10th instant, and it is refreshing to see the editor apply the excoriating lash to the backs of the Confederate editors and leaders. Mr. Holden has evidently kept a hotel before, and is not to be bullied or driven from the task he undertakes, "e'en the Heavens fall." He wields the ablest editorial pen in Carolina, and we might say in the whole Southern Confederacy, and fearlessly, too.

It is an ominous sign of approaching day to see the press speaking out so boldly, where treason has defiantly attempted to suppress it, and Holden is just the man to do it.

And yet, in the face of all these things, the Standard claims to be a Southern paper, *par excellence*, and calls upon the people to ostracise and put under the ban a large and talented class of men who have been guilty of no offence, *unless devotion to their country be a crime.* Oh, shame, where is thy blush!

THE MORMONS.

The Northern papers are predicting that their Government will soon have some trouble with the Mormons. Brigham Young was recently inaugurated Governor of Utah, and made a characteristic speech, from which we extract a few sentences. It will be seen that Brigham expects to have a large family. The old chap talks in this way:

"We are not going to be satisfied with a mere pre-emption right on the soil in this territory. Should the Government grant to every head of a family six hundred and forty acres of land, and to each wife and child their portion, as was done in Oregon Territory, that would give to me and my sons and daughters quite a scope of country. But shall we be satisfied with that? No, I am going to have a larger pre-emption than the Territory of Utah. In a few years this territory will not contain my own posterity. In twenty years from now this spacious hall will not hold my children, and in twenty years more they will more than fill this territory. I cannot put up with this small possession. It might do very well for men of small families, say two or three wives and twenty-five or thirty little ones, but for me and mine it is not enough."

☞The Federal army in the neighborhood of Corinth is suffering greatly from sickness, according to accounts published in Northern papers. They say that the army is absolutely "melting away" from disease, and that at least 10,000 are now prostrated. If such is the case thus early, what will it be in the month of June and July? The yellow fever and the bilious fever and dead Yankees will be considerably mixed.

☞The Public Treasurer, Mr. Courts, has sent a circular to the several Sheriffs of the State authorizing them to take Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes, under an ordinance of our Convention.

☞The Vicksburg Citizen says that the enemy have battered down and completely destroyed President Davis' residence.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, May 5.

THE BATTLE OF GLORIETTA.

Our gallant Bill Scurry, with his "ragged Texians," has gained another victory over the Federals in New Mexico. The importance of this victory will be understood when the strategy that led to it is explained.

Glorietta is the name of a canon about 28 miles east of Santa Fe, on what is called the old Fort Union road. Fort Union lies a little north of the St. Louis and Santa Fe trading road, and is about 70 miles from Santa Fe. From the east of the mountains there are two passes, one through this canon and one at Galisteo. Fort Union, the strongest fort in New Mexico, has been heavily garrisoned, not only with regulars, but with a powerful detachment of Pike's Peak volunteers. It is to be observed that Pike's Peak is about 200 miles north of Santa Fe, and the population is made of adventurous men from the Northwestern States. They are naturally abolitionists, and being without the ties of family, have volunteered *en masse* in answer to Canby's call for help against the Texians. There was a regiment of them at Val Verde, and they were driven from the field.

After the battle of Val Verde, Sibley pushed on and occupied Northern New Mexico, including Santa Fe. He took Santa Fe on the 15th of March, and since that has established his headquarters there. On taking possession he raised the Confederate flag, made of a captured U. S. flag on the Federal flag staff, had a salute fired from a captured Federal battery, and Dixie played on the instruments of a captured U. S. band.

On the night of the 23d Sibley, then at Albuquerque, learned that the enemy 2,200 strong, had left Fort Union on the 22d. This is the same we have heard via St. Louis. Pyrom was in command of 150 Texans at Santa Fe. Gen. Sibley at once sent Major Shropshire forward to reinforce him, with orders to hold Canon Glorietta at all hazards. He also sent Col. Scurry to Galisteo, to guard the other pass, with orders to repair to Pyrom's support in case he was attacked. The object was to guard both canons, and by whichever the enemy approached to concentrate both forces and attack him. These points are but 13 miles apart.

On the evening of the 26th, Pyrom's advance guard reached Johnston's Rancho at the mouth of the Canon Glorietta. Soon after a picket of thirty men started to explore this canon. They found the enemy in ambush, who at once attacked them and took the whole picket, but one, prisoners, and sent them at once to Fort Union. This gave Pyrom the alarm, and he at once placed his canon in battery to command the mouth of the canon, and opened fire on the enemy, holding them at bay the whole evening.

Meanwhile he sent a dispatch to Scurry for help. The messenger did not reach Scurry's camp till midnight.—Scurry at once put his command in motion and reached Pyrom in two hours, and took command of the whole force, which then embraced 1,100 men. These men embraced detachments from all the regiments and two sections of Teel's battery. It should be mentioned that Pyrom had agreed upon an armistice to bury the dead and remove the wounded till eight in the morning.

On the expiration of the armistice, Scurry opened the ball with the discharge of four guns in the mouth of the canon. The enemy replied at once with rifles, their cannon being in the rear. This was kept up for half or three quarters of an hour, when Scurry ordered a charge. Our boys drove them from their position, and then followed them through the canon, a distance of five miles. The fighting here was most desperate. The enemy had the aid of the mountain howitzer, after the first mile. There were four gallant charges made by our boys, and three by the regulars of the enemy. We should have stated that the enemy's force was two regiments of Pike's Peakers and 600 regulars, the latter being all old regular United States dragoons, commanded by Capt. Howland, of the United States mounted rifles. Their conduct was itself equal to their reputation. For six full hours the battle raged in the canon, when the enemy was driven from the same end they went in at. Scurry now charged them again, and put them to utter rout, following them ten miles, when his men were too exhausted to go farther and the chase was discontinued.

The enemy left 500 men killed and wounded in the canon and lost 200 besides. Our loss was sixty-eight killed and wounded, including the brave Major Raguet and Capt. Charley Buckholts, (of Austin,) of the 4th regiment; and Major Shropshire, of Colorado, of the 6th regiment.

Scurry's conduct was most gallant.—He never flagged, and was always the same Bill Scurry, full of humor, we all knew so well. He always carries the same laugh on the battle field he does everywhere. He was wounded in both cheeks by Minie balls. Pyrom had his horse blown from under him by a shell. Rev. L. H. Lones, Chaplain of Reily's regiment, was wounded. He was at the time, holding a white flag over the body of a dying man and administering to him the comforts of religion. He was severely wounded by a Minie ball, but we trust not mortally.

During the fight the enemy sent a small flanking force and got possession of Scurry's wagons, four miles distant, and burned them.

We have no list of the killed and wounded further than the above.

Gen. Sibley is fully alive to his situation. With a small force of fighting men now under his command, he has about 3,000 men to fight, but he has all the important points, the passes, and an army of scouts, and is determined to cut his enemy up in detail. Having routed this force at Canon Glorietta, on its way to reinforce Canby at Fort Craig, he has set his forces to watching for Canby.

It was Canby's plan to meet his reinforcements, form a junction with them, and attack Sibley, but Sibley never waits to be attacked. At the time of the battle of Glorietta Canby was already on his way up; Sibley set out to meet him, and our informant believes that by the 7th or 8th of April he must have met him and had another fight.—Canby's force was about three thousand, made up of eight hundred regulars and two thousand New Mexican volunteers. Sibley was moving against him with his whole force. If he did meet him there is no doubt he whipped him again, and is now in possession of all west of Fort Union. Fort Craig is abandoned and blown up. Canby had but two guns, when Sibley had a full battalion of 14 guns, under Teel.

We expect to hear a good account of our boys there yet, though we should be glad to see some heavy reinforcements going to their help. We believe Sibley will be able to maintain himself in the Territory. If he does, the importance of his conquest cannot be over estimated.

THE BADGE OF HONOR.

In the following orders, Gen. Beauregard announces that hereafter the merits and gallantry of those true heroes of the war—the private soldiers of the Southern army—are to be recognized and recorded:

HEADQ'RT'S WESTERN DEPARTM'T,
CORINTH, MISS., May 18.

General Orders, No. 43.

I. To do full justice to the private soldier, who is seldom accorded his meed of praise, and who rarely receives full credit for his gallant deeds; and to place him, in this respect, more nearly on an equality with the commissioned officer, the Commander of the forces has determined to distribute a badge of merit, in person, in presence of the troops, to every officer and private soldier, who shall greatly distinguish himself in any engagement with the enemy.

II. The badge will have inscribed upon it the name of the battle in which it was won. During the war it will be a proud testimonial of the wearer's heroism, and will place his name upon the list of those entitled to promotion in the army; and when the invader is driven back, and our independence secured, it will gloriously prove his title to the gratitude of his countrymen, and to the highest civic honors.

III. Commanders of Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Companies, will, immediately after each engagement, carefully report their brave men to a military commission, to be appointed for the purpose, upon whose report that their conduct has been *pre-eminently* brave, they will receive this reward of patriotism and courage from the hands of their General.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

AN inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian grave-yard: "Here lies Etella, who transported a large fortune to heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

THE Bishop of Riex thanked the Bishop of Lisieux for having consecrated him. "It is for me to thank you. I was the ugliest bishop in France until you were elected," said the latter.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND—OPENING OF THE BATTLE ON THE RICHMOND LINES.

As was generally anticipated, from the postion occupied by a portion of the enemy's force on the South side of the Chickahominy, on the right wing of Gen. Johnston's army, the battle was opened between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday. by an attack in force of Longstreet's and Hill's divisions on the enemy's position at Bottom Bridge, near the line of the Richmond and York River Railroad. The enemy, in large force, had entrenched themselves behind consecutive batteries and felled trees crosswise in front of them, so as to render the approach of our troops the more difficult. After a musketry and cannon skirmish, during the continuance of which our brave troops withstood the full fire of the batteries, and a charge was ordered and nobly made by Gen. Hill, the Second Florida, Sixth Virginia and Fifth South Carolina leading the charge up to the very muzzles of the guns under a terrific fire of grape, canister, round shot and shell, that cut them down by scores. Mounting over the first battery, they took possession at the point of the bayonet, the Yankees fleeing to the next in position in the rear, which, in turn, opened its fire, and, in turn, was taken, large numbers of the Yankees being killed and taken prisoners.

After an obstinate fight of two hours, the enemy fell back, leaving sixteen pieces of artillery, composing three batteries, in possession of our victorious troops. Our loss here was heavy, including several officers. The Yankee loss was not ascertained, but it is supposed to have been equally heavy. The behavior of the troops was splendid.—One company of the North Carolina Regiment alone took one hundred and sixty-five prisoners, and brought them to the rear. The enemy's force was estimated at fully 50,000, and reinforced constantly.

After the cessation of the firing on our right wing, the enemy attempted a demonstration, across the Chickahominy, on our left wing, North of the Mechanicsville turnpike, and on the Nine Mile road. He was here gallantly opposed by Gen. G. W. Smith's division of infantry and Gen. Magruder's artillery, including Gen. Whiting's brigade of the Sixth North Carolina, Eleventh and Second Mississippi, and Acting Brigadier-General Colonel Wade Hampton's command of the Sixteenth North Carolina and the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Georgia.

The Hampton Legion, supported by the Sixteenth North Carolina and Nineteenth Georgia. attempted to capture a battery from the enemy, but, finding it too heavily supported, fell back, but not until after receiving its fire and giving their own in return, and forcing the enemy to resume the defensive. Our loss on the left was not so heavy as on the right wing of the army; but among the killed we have to lament several gallant and distinguished officers. On the left wing fell Gen. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, a name that became illustrious in this revolution. He fell and died on the field. Gen. Hatton, of the Tennessee Brigade, was shot from his horse and died in the arms of an aid. Col. Hampton was wounded slightly in the foot, but remained at his post. His horse was shot twice.

The fighting extended gradually from the left to the right again, about five o'clock, and continued up to near eight o'clock in the evening, when darkness put an end to the conflict, our army resting on their arms in the positions from whence the enemy had been forced.

The strength of the enemy is supposed to have been very great on both wings, and his loss proportionately heavy.

The sullen booming of artillery heard occasionally in the city on Saturday morning had prepared the people for the tidings from the field. About noon it became evident that bloody work was doing along the lines. The ambulances and surgeons had gone out, and our citizens remained in a state of anxious suspense, but not alarm; they knew too well the invincible army in whom they had confided their trust. Soon persons in vehicles and on horseback began to arrive from the direction of the lines, and they were eagerly surrounded by groups of citizens and soldiers, to whom they detailed the news. Their presence was marked everywhere by attentive groups of listeners. "We have repulsed the enemy!" passed from lip to lip, and a cheering beam of satisfaction lit up every face, saddened only by the record of the gallant men who had fallen and were still falling in the fight.

Towards evening the wounded began to come in from the several scenes of action, and were carried to the hospitals, the hotels, and residences. Many appeared to be only slightly wounded, barely sufficient to disable them, and laughed and chatted with the hundreds of sympathizers who gathered around the ambulances. Others, whose wounds were through the body, more serious, lay stretched out, and some in the agonies of death.

Throughout Saturday night they were being brought in, up to yesterday morning, and all descriptions of vehicles were impressed to carry them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.—We have some additional accounts of the fight on our right wing. The scene of the battle was about eight miles out on the Williamsburg road.

The artillery on our side opened about ten minutes to one p. m., and the cannonading continued for the space of one-half or three-quarters of an hour.—After a heavy fire of musketry, our troops charged upon the enemy in their entrenchments with the most devoted gallantry, repulsing him at the point of the bayonet, and driving him back until we had possession of his entire camp.—The enemy, being heavily reinforced, drove us back for a little space, but could not recover his camp.

Gen. Stuart was in command of the field, but Gen. Hill was in immediate command of that portion of it where the fight was in progress.

After the Yankees had been driven from their camp, it was thought that they were retreating down the Chickahominy, when Gen. Stuart deployed three regiments to intercept their retreat. It was found however, that the enemy was being heavily reinforced, and the regiments were recalled.

About this time, Gen. Stuart sent Lieut. Fontaine, who had attached himself to his staff as aid, to General Hill, or such general officer as he might find on the field, urging him to hold his position, as reinforcements were coming up. The assurance of reinforcements gave fresh impetus to our men, and the firing was continued with loud and hearty cheers. After the fight had continued for about an hour, the ammunition of some of the regiments gave out, and there was some wavering along our lines. Col. Lee, Lieut. Fontaine and Col. Moore were sent by Gen. Stuart to see to the ammunition train and to rally such of the regiments as had been thrown into disorder. The 24th Virginia, the 5th North Carolina, and some other regiments were reformed and led into action by Col. Moore, and then put in command of Col. Smith.

About half-past six o'clock, General Huger's division came upon the field in gallant style, the men dashing on at the double-quick with loud cheers. The combat was now furious. There was a continuous roll of musketry, varied by the occasional booming of artillery.—The firing continued until about eight o'clock, when the enemy were driven still further back, and we remained in possession of their camp, having captured a number of pieces of their artillery.

The King William Artillery, Captain Carter, was prominent in the fight, and achieved the most conspicuous results. Their battery was posted in the road, and was engaged from one to half-past five o'clock, when it was relieved.—Their loss in killed and wounded was terrible—thirty-seven out of eighty-eight. Lieutenant William Carter was wounded in the breast by a Minie ball. Second Lieut. Newman was killed, his body being literally torn to pieces by the bursting of a shell. The battery was publicly complimented in a glowing speech by Gen. Hill, who declared that its gallantry would hold a conspicuous part in history, and that "he had rather be in command of such men than be President of the Confederate States."

The loss on both sides could not be otherwise than terrible. In the early part of the action, we had taken the enemy's entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, our columns suffering from the close volleys of musketry. In crossing the field to make the charge, Col. Smith's Virginia regiment was badly cut up by the enemy's fire.

Up to half-past seven o'clock Saturday night, we had taken about one hundred and thirty prisoners. In addition to this, we learn that, late in the evening, an entire company of the enemy had thrown down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners.—Among the prisoners taken by us were a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and several other commissioned officers.

Our forces engaged on the right were Stuart's, Hill's, Longstreet's, and Magruder's division, the latter having come up during the action. We had probably twenty to twenty-five thousand men in this action. The prisoners taken by us say that the enemy had three divisions engaged on our right.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY—ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR OUR ARMS.—Public expectation was on tip-toe yesterday, in anticipation of the renewal of the contest for the hard-fought field in front of Richmond on Saturday, and events did not disappoint in the least. The scene of the fight was near the Williamsburg Road. About 7 o'clock a. m., the 9th Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, who had been on their arms unconsciously within fifty yards of the enemy the night previous, were ambuscaded by a Yankee regiment, who rose up behind a dense thicket, and, protected thereby, poured a destructive fire into the uncovered column of the 9th, which however, being speedily supported, drove the enemy back and captured several pieces of artillery. The ground was so miry and unfavorable for the use of artillery that but few pieces could be brought into play, and the firing was principally by musketry, which raged furiously from the left to the centre of the lines. The brigades engaged were Gen. Holmes' and Griffith's, of Smith's division, including the 3d Alabama, Col. Lomax, and the 12th and 41st Virginia Regiments. The advance was gradually pushed until between one and two o'clock, p. m., when our column broke the centre of the enemy, and he commenced silently retiring in the direction of the Meadow Bridge and Williamsburg Roads, abandoning his camp, occupied the previous night, and leaving in our hands large quantities of small arms, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., which were secured and carried to the rear. At four p. m., the firing had ceased, except occasional shots at "long taw." In the early part of the battle, Lieut. Col. Godwin, who was in the advance of the 9th Virginia, had his horse shot from under him, and the animal, in falling, fell upon him and seriously injured him in the breast and head. He was brought to the American Hotel. Col. Lomax, of the 3d Alabama, was also killed in the action, while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge in support of the 9th Virginia. The 14th Virginia and 1st Virginia also distinguished themselves in the fight, and took a considerable number of prisoners both on Saturday and yesterday.

In was stated that the enemy fired on a train on the York River Railroad carrying the wounded to the city, and that no attention was paid to a flag of truce that was sent on the field.

There was a report of the 3d Alabama firing into the 12th Virgina, who returned the fire and created some confusion, but we are without confirmation as to its reliability.

From the numbers engaged on the side of the enemy, it was evident that he had massed heavily during the night on his left wing, (our right.) The enemy's strength on both wings on Saturday was estimated at 60,000, and ours at between 20,000 and 30,000 to oppose them. Yesterday, his strength was at least 50,000, with heavy reserves, and our army about the same. The enemy during both days had the advantage of position and entrenchments, but lost them both. Our loss in the battle, or rather two battles, was not less than 1,000 or 1,200. The enemy's loss was as great, if not greater, besides several hundred prisoners.

During the progress of the fight, the line of battle was penetrated by many of the citizens of Richmond, charged with the duty of bringing off the wounded—civilians and others—who in numerous instances performed feats of valor worthy of disciplined soldiers.

The entire day, the wounded were arriving in the city, and the community remained in a state of excitement up to night, when later intelligence assured them again that the prestige of victory had not departed from our arms.

The wounded are very numerous, and they are being accommodated as the emergencies of the times will best admit. Private dwellings, stores, &c., have been offered by their owners, and they will be occupied as they are needed.

The success and progress of our arms yesterday was even more decided and satisfactory than was Saturday, and our troops were in the best possible spirits.

During the day, the Yankee prisoners continued to be brought in in squads of ten, fifteen and twenties. They were certainly premium specimens of the "Grand Union Army," for they were the most dejected looking human beings that were ever seen. Some of them were covered with mud from head to foot, and seemingly so worn out as to be scarcely able to move through the street to their prison. Many were mere boys, furteen or fifteen years old, who must have staggered under the weight of a musket. Trophies of every kind, bundles of letters and papers, were picked up off the battle field after its abandonment by the Yankees, and brought to the city last evening.

The bodies of the several prominent officers slain in the engagements were brought into Richmond yesterday.—That of Gen. Hatton was taken to the Exchange Hotel, where it will be embalmed and sent to his native State.—That of the lamented Pettigrew, of South Carolina, was also brought in and taken in charge by the friends of the deceased.

So hundreds of households in Richmond and elsewhere the doings of Saturday and yesterday brought the craped badge of mourning, for hundreds of the Confederacy's brave sons have fallen in the gallant defence of her capital.

The people of Richmond have had a foretaste of this hearthstone desolation, and most nobly have they withstood it, counting the loss of husbands, fathers, brothers and sons as so much price paid down in blood for the liberty they seek.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FALLEN BACK.—General Beauregard has fallen back 27 miles to a better position, with fine water. His army is said to be in fine condition. The report of his rear guard having been cut off is a mistake.—*South Carolinian.*

OF five hundred prisoners brought to Richmond from the battles of Saturday and Sunday, one hundred and fifty were wounded.

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BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

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☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

We give below a list of the killed and wounded in the 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, in the battle near Richmond.—Col. C. T. N. Davis, killed, was a citizen of Rutherford county, and a lawyer by profession. He formerly commanded a company from Rutherford, and upon the resignation of Col. Stephen Lee was elected Colonel. He fell gallantly leading his men into the fight.—We knew him well as a member of the bar, and an affable, pleasant gentleman, and his career in the army was bright with promise of future renown. But he has fallen—fallen as the brave man would wish to fall, charging at the head of a gallant regiment upon the enemies of his country.

Among the officers wounded, it will be seen are Lieut. Robert B. Johnston, and Lieut. James R. Love, Jr. The former of this place, and the latter of Jackson county. Company F, from this county, lost none killed, but several of our gallant boys were wounded.

We learn that Capt. John D. Hyman of this place, in the 4th Regiment State Troops, was severely wounded. We have no account of the casualties in that regiment, further than that they were in the hottest of the fight, and were dreadfully cut up. They numbered 700 on the morning of the battle, and at roll call the next morning only about 200 answered to their names.

North Carolina occupied a conspicuous place in the bloody picture, and right nobly did her sons illustrate her character.

As details come in we will give them to our readers.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF SIXTEENTH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, AT THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY, MAY 31ST.

Colonel Champ Davis, killed.

Adjutant Moore, slightly wounded.

Company A—Private J. M. Brooks, killed. Lieut. Jas. R. Love, 2d Lieut. A. W. Bryson, Corporals D. M. Rabey and A. J. Patton, Privates W. E. Parris, N. Childers, J. L. Davis, N. H. H. Burns and F. M. Brown, wounded.—Missing: Privates R. F. Conley and S. Brooks.

Company B—Wounded: Privates Wilson Webb, Thomas Gregory, John Brown, Timothy Covenrey and J. R. Yerton. Missing: E. H. Keith.

Company C—Wounded: Lieutenant Johnston and Privates Wm. J. Edney, S. F. Wilson, H. Allen, J. M. Hall, L. Thomason and M. McCurry. Wilson Hawkins is missing and probably killed.

Company D—Killed: Private J. T. Wammack. Wounded: Ord. Ser'gt G. W. Koone; Corporals W. H. Cooper and J. C. Webb; Privates J. L. Floyd, J. P. Burgess, W. M. Wall, Pinkney Martin, K. C. Blanton, Riley Bailey and C. B. S. Lancaster. Missing: Privates P. L. Mintz, B. Downey and Elbert Davis.

Company E—Ser'gt W. W. Gibbs, killed. Wounded: Geo. Whisenhunt, Wm. G. Garrett and Wm. H. Butler.

Company F—Wounded: Privates F. F. Dover, Thos. Dover, L. Parris, W. H. Ray and D. K. Lewis.

Company G—Private H. F. Dornbush, killed. Wounded: Lieut. J. Y. McIntire; Privates J. C. Alexander, Jerry Atkinson, J. H. Bradley, W. G. Blanton, E. B. Freeman, Z. C. Hardin, J. Hoyle, Thomas Houser and Elijah Turner.

Company H—Wounded: Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Bell; Privates J. H. Moore, W. C. Alman and J. B. Conelly. Missing: Privates G. W. Smith and A. M. Watkins.

Company I—Wounded: 1st Serg't J. P. Johnston; Privates D. L. Miller, G. W. Bell, J. H. Bryson, J. G. Cochran, J. G. Condrie, J. C. Erwin, J. H. Fletcher, E. R. Hollingsworth, M. L. Henley, W. H. Jones, G. Laughter, J. G. Lowey, W. P. Reese, M. Sitton, W. J. Burnett, N. Burnett, and J. E. Coxe.

Company K—Wounded: Lieut. R. H. Melts, in right arm. Privates Robt. Dalton, W. O. Colbert, T. W. Torey, and John Ellison.

Company L—Killed: Private F. M. Moore. Wounded: Privates J. K. Mull, W. H. Brown, G. M. Clark, and M. A. Kirkpatrick.

Company M—Wounded: Captain L. W. Stowe, 1st Serg't H. F. White.—Privates Geo. Anthony, O. S. Stowe, D. R. Rosser, J. S. Smith, J. W. Mooney, Jas. Kiser and Thos. Elwood. Missing: J. F. Conner, Patrick Skidmore and John Sams.

Rutherford Rifles. Attached.—Killed: Jos. Price and A. K. Lynch.—Wounded: Captain J. W. Kilpatrick. Privates John Huntsinger, Geo. Hooten, Jno. Melton, Geo. Spake, Geo. Rice, and R. H. Wad. Missing: Jno. Canipe, C. Padgett, Henry Sorrils and W. M. Brooks.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF ENQUIRER:—Please publish the foregoing list of casualties as reliable. We fear that many of the missing are dead, and know that some of them were severely wounded.

The regiment went into action immediately after marching double quick time for two miles, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and oppressed with heat. Col. Davis behaved most gallantly. He was wounded in the left arm so severely as to force him to abandon his horse.—Upon slightly recovering the shock he started to leave the field, when he was shot in the back part of the head, the ball passing entirely through and coming out between and just above the eye-brows. No braver officer, nor higher toned gentleman has fallen since the war commenced. The regiment deplores his loss, and sympathizes with his bereft family.

The entire command behaved in the most gallant manner, but time forbids that I should deal in particulars.

J. S. McELROY,
Lieut. Colonel, 16th N. C. Troops.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

FIGHT AT CHATTANOOGA.

From despatches to the Greeneville Banner we make the following summary of the fight at Chattanooga last Saturday:

Chattanooga, June 7.—The enemy commenced shelling this city at half past five o'clock, p. m., from the opposite side of the river, with three batteries.

They kept up the fire two hours and a half, damaging several houses.

There was a brisk fire from sharpshooters on both sides.

Our batteries replied bravely, and silenced two of the enemy's guns.

One of our men was killed, and three wounded. The enemy had a number killed.

STILL LATER.—By a telegraph Sunday night, June 8. The firing was commenced to-day at ten o'clock, and ceased at twelve. All quiet at Chattanooga.

The Tennessee River is between the beligerents, and no way of crossing.

From a soldier just from Chattanooga, we learn that Col. Morgan was there with a considerable force of picked men, and had crossed the river in the night, and got in the rear of the enemy. He was sure to bag some of them.

THE DRY PREVAILS.

An election was held in this place last Thursday, under an act of Assembly, to decide whether any license shall be granted for the retail of liquor in this town the ensuing year. The vote stood:

No License	45
License	3

The vote was small, as a great many citizens were not apprized that the election was on hand.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The panic about Wheat being a failure, has about played out. It is now believed that we will have an abundant crop, and as twice the usual breadth of land is in Wheat, the yield will be enormous.

HAIL.

On Monday last a severe hail storm visited a section of country lying about four miles north of this town; and on Tuesday hail and rain fell here copiously.

☞Since our last we have received lists of subscribers from the following gentlemen, to all of whom we return our sincere acknowledgments—H. C. Lee, Esq., of Haywood, five; Colonel D. A. Chandler, Yancy, five; James A. Hart, Esq., Henderson, ten; and Mr. S. F. Plemmons, Madison, five; and from Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. Walker, of Haywood, handsome additions to the long lists heretofore received.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

We have had no Raleigh mail at this place for a week past. What's broke now? The Yankees havn't taken ye ancient village, we hope.

☞Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll died in Philadelphia on the 14th ultimo, in the 80th year of his age. He had occupied many important political positions in the country.

GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

The telegraph brings us the news that Andy Johnson was killed in Nashville a few days since by George Brown, late Chief of Police in that city. Passengers in the stage direct from Knoxville say it is undoubtedly so. Johnson's hirelings fell upon Brown and killed him.

It is also reported that Picayune Butler had been killed in New Orleans.—We are a little afraid this is all too good to be true, nevertheless it is only what we have expected to hear. These fiends incarnate have outraged every feeling of justice and humanity, and deserved death, in any shape it could reach them. Ten thousand dollars had been offered some days ago to any man who would slay Picayune, and he has probably met his deserts.

In the fate of these tyrants let *Governor* Stanly of North Carolina, and others of like ilk, read their doom.

☞If it proves to be true that Geo. Brown has killed the tyrant Andy Johnson, we shall open a subscription at once to raise a monument to Brown on the top of the Black Mountain. Two gentlemen have already expressed their willingness to contribute fifty dollars each.

P. S.—Room on the Black will be reserved for a similar testimonial to the man who shall *depose* Governor Stanly.

☞We learn from a gentleman who came through from Salisbury to Morganton by private conveyance, that the Western North Carolina Railroad, between the above points was greatly injured by heavy rains last week. The track is washed away in many places. No trains have passed over the Road since, which accounts for the non-arrival of the Eastern mails. Some days will elapse before the Road will be in running order.

☞Little Dan Fisher, a gallant boy of 17, and a son of Allen Fisher, Esq., of Jackson county, was taken prisoner in the late fight before Richmond, and kept by the Yankees 24 hours, when he made his escape and returned to his own company. We make this statement for the satisfaction of his friends, who may see him reported as missing.

☞There are various statements as to the number of killed and wounded in the late battles near Richmond. One gentleman publishes a statement, setting forth that he went over every part of the field, and carefully counted, as well as it could be done, the number actually killed. He makes the Confederate killed between four and five hundred, and the Yankee dead about four thousand. Another statement is, that our loss in killed and wounded was twenty-five hundred, and the enemy's loss ten thousand. It was a bloody affair, at any rate.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was wounded severely in the late battle near Richmond—making the *eleventh* time he has been shot in battle. The wound is painful, but not regarded dangerous. Gen. Robert E. Lee assumed the command when Gen. J. was disabled.

☞Dr. S. L. Love, just from Salisbury, informs us that in a skirmish near Washington, N. C., a few days since, Col. Singletary of this State was killed.

LATEST NEWS FROM GLORIOUS STONEWALL.

A gentleman who reached Richmond last night from Stanton says a dispatch had been received there from Quartermaster Harman at Frederick, Maryland, stating that Gen. Jackson had reached that place after burning all the bridges from Harper's Ferry to the Capon, above Hancock, Maryland, and capturing an entire passenger train. The railroad track was also torn up, and no trains were running on the Baltimore and Ohio road higher up than the Washington Junction, at the Relay House.

Six hundred sacks of salt were captured between Martinsburg and Washington.

An order had been issued by Jackson for two thousand wagons to convey away the stores taken from the enemy, and wagoners were receiving each a present of a sack of salt for each wagon and team furnished.

The stores taken at Front Royal were valued at $220,000 and the aggregate at Winchester and other places at *two millions*, of the most valuable kind—medicines, &c. The foot bridge had been left standing at the ferry for the conveyance of troops across.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND—THREATENED RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

We are indebted to a dead or fugitive Yankee for the New York Herald, of the 29th, found an the battle-field on Saturday. From this, it appears that the North is greatly exasperated at the presumption with which the army of Banks has been driven from Virginia. Fresh appeals are made for volunteers; Congress going to the extent of appropriating five millions of dollars for this attractive service, which the Herald says the Northern people were rushing in to fill up.

In the meantime, several regiments of the State militia of New York—amongst them the famous Seventh—have been sent forward for "defence of the National Capitol," halting providently in Baltimore—where they were received "with great enthusiasm"—lest that enthralled city might revolt. The Herald reproaches the Abolitionists for the want of soldiers. It alleges that they stopped the recruiting, and adds that at least one hundred thousand more troops are wanted to conquer and hold Virginia. We have for sometime suspected the Yankee army to be stronger in the newspapers than on the muster roli. The Lobby speculators seized the occasion to pass a bill for the enlargement of the Capitol. This is for Bunkum, which now includes England and France.—*Richmond Whig.*

Baltimore, May 25.—The city has been in a state of excitement throughout the day. News of the disaster to Col. Kenly's First Maryland Regiment, at Front Royal, occasioned intense feeling, and when the secessionists commenced to congregate at the corners this morning, with radiant faces and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten. During the day, at least a hundred have been knocked down in different parts of the city, though the police interfered and prevented any fatal results. In one or two cases, ropes were brought out and preparations made for hanging parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked, was Robert McLane, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

The announcement that Col. Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause by crowds who thronged the newspaper bulletins this morning.

The secessionists have been imprudent enough to exult over Kenly's defeat and reported death, producing intense excitement among the Union men. A few moments since, a man who made some disrespectful remarks was roughly handled by the crowd. There have been several knock-downs so far.

The excitement continues, and the crowd is increasing. Two men have just been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say, "Damn you, you have it your way now, but we'll have it our way soon." One excited Union man proposed the Government should be requested to move all the secessionists from the city, and leave it to the Union men to keep matters straight.

The streets are still thronged.

Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which is reported to have suffered so severely belongs here. The friends and relatives of the men are stung to madness by the exultings of rebel sympathizers.

The excitement continues. Obnoxious individuals have been chased for squares, the crowd venting their sentiments in cheering. Many arrests have been made by the police.

GEN. (STONEWALL) JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of June 3d, says:

"A dispatch from Lynchburg, Virginia, states that Gen. Jackson had again encountered Banks' army, at Williamsport, Maryland, the latter having been reinforced from Washington with 10,000 men. Banks' army was again routed, with the loss of his baggage and supply train and three thousand taken prisoners. Jackson's army was in pursuit of the flying forces, and reported to be within forty miles of Baltimore."

BEAUREGARD.

A Mobile correspondent of the Atlanta Commonwealth writes:

Beauregard is falling back from Corinth. This retrograde movement will force Halleck to leave his works, which have cost him a month's labor and 5,000 men. He has been working with the pick and spade, night and day, for weeks, which has cost him immensely in time, labor and life. His fortifications extended twelve miles, mounting three hundred guns of heavy calibre.—Just as he is in a position to fight, Beauregard quietly withdraws to a stronger position, thus forcing the enemy from the Tennessee river and the hills of Corinth, to the plains below. Drawing the enemy Southward, away from his fortifications and gun-boats, is worth a victory to us. This movement should be received with confidence by our people.

AFFAIRS ON THE COAST.

We select the following from the Charleston papers, of Thursday:

With regard to the situation of affairs on James' Island, we can devoutly echo the remark which has passed into a proverb among the Richmond papers, that "All was quiet along the lines yesterday." The gun-boats, after shelling our positions during the greater part of Tuesday night, suddenly ceased their fire at daybreak on Wednesday morning. Up to four p. m., Wednesday, they had fired only two shells, from the lower part of the Stono. The number of gun-boats in the river yesterday was fifteen; eleven blockading vessels were off the bar. The roads on James' Island were exceedingly boggy.

The enemy, it is thought, occupies Legare's landing, under cover of his gunboats. The Citadel Cadets have been ordered to James' Island, to take a "place in the picture."

Rumors of another fight early Wednesday morning were circulated, but proved to be only some slight picket skirmishing. Picket skirmishing continued throughout the day, with no loss on either side, so far as we could learn. A report that the enemy's fleet had left Stono bar is also believed to be without foundation, although the heavy blow of Tuesday night may have had its effect in compelling them to run out to sea or seek shelter at Port Royal.

No doubt exists as to the landing of a considerable force of the enemy on both John and James' Islands. The indications point strongly to an early engagement and severe fight. Our troops have already given the enemy a foretaste of the work before them. Whenever they advance we confidently look forward to similar successful results, in driving the invader back, and permanently checking his progress.

The movements on both sides have, no doubt, been delayed on account of the heavy rains for the last two days, and the wearied state of the troops.

The force of the enemy now on James' Island is supposed to be about two thousand, and the same number on John's Island.

It was also supposed and reported that the enemy landed a large number of troops during the shelling of the woods Tuesday night.

A great deal of cannon firing was heard late in the afternoon, and is believed to have been a slight engagement between one of the gun-boats and a light battery on Stono.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Second Florida Regiment went into the fight on Saturday with 835 men, and lost in killed and wounded 187 men. This regiment was one of the first in a charge. The Colonel was severely wounded and the Major and six Captains killed.

The 28th North Carolina Regiment, Col. Christie, reports nearly all of the field and company officers wounded, many severely, if not mortally, and among the privates 30 killed, and 120 wounded.

Of the Alabama officers killed, we find the names of Col. Lomax, 3d Alabama, Sunday; Col. Jones, 12th Alabama, Saturday; Lieut. Col. Willingham, 6th Alabama; Major Nesmith, 5th Alabama; Captains Fox, McCarty, Flournoy and Bill, 6th Alabama; Capt. Mays, 12th Alabama.

Col. Tennent Lomax well deserves honorable mention among the best and noblest martyrs of our cause. Gallant, ardent and intelligently alive to the honor and safely of the South, he was among the first who responded to the call of Alabama. He proceeded to Pensacola in command of a noble company, but was soon promoted to a regiment and afterwards transferred to Virginia. He was considered one of the best Colonels in the service as a drill officer and disciplinarian. He was, we believe, a native of Abbeville, South Carolina, and resided for some time in Columbus, Ga., where he was an editor, before his removal to Alabama.

Gen. Rhodes' brigade, of Hill's division, was in the thickest of the fight.—It went into the engagement, with about 3,500 men, and of these, 1,092 were killed and wounded in the desperate fight. Gen. R.'s men fought like heroes. The officers suffered much. Gen. Rhodes received a painful though not serious flesh wound in the arm.

The Fourth North Carolina Regiment reports but one captain who escaped altogether. Out of 700 men who entered the fight, only 213 answered on Monday morning at the roll call.

The Fourth and Fifth South Carolina Regiments suffered severely, supporting Latham's batteries under the hottest fire.

Like the Sixth and the Hampton Legion and other South Carolinians in the field, they nobly supported the honor of the Palmetto. We await with eager impatience a fuller report of their casualties.

Latham's battery, Capt. James Dearing, of Lynchburg, Va., entered the fight with 34 gunners, and had 19 wounded and 30 horses disabled or killed.

Among the regiments mentioned at different times as distinguished for daring charges, were the 4th and 5th South Carolina, the 3d, 6th and 12th Alabama, 1st and 12th Virginia and 4th North Carolina.

The Sixth Alabama reports killed and wounded the Lt. Col., 9 Captains and 200 men.

One company, the "Henry Blues," of Alabama, reported only 10 men untouched out of 125.—*Charleston Courier, 6th.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

Stonewall Jackson Again Victorious.

Richmond, June 9.—The following dispatch was received here last night:

Staunton, June 9.—Shields crossed the Shenandoah River at Port Republic and attacked General Jackson this morning. After a short contest Shields fell back, with a loss of two pieces of artillery. Fremont also attacked Ewell.—We have driven him back, and Ewell is still pressing hm hard. Shields is on the bank of the Shenandoah, and Jackson holds him in check. I hope to be able to announce a great victory to you to-night.

A second despatch to Gov. Letcher states that we have gained a glorious victory. Fremont was completely routed, and in full retreat. We will get Shields to-morrow. Will give you the casualties to-morrow.

A third despatch of the same date says Generals Stewart and Elzey are both wounded, but not dangerously. It was a complete victory. Jackson is in close pursuit. Artillery and prisoners in abundance have been captured. He will get Shields to-morrow.

(Signed,) A. W. H.

[PRIVATE DESPATCH.]

Still Another Victory for Stonewall.

Richmond, June 9.—10 p. m.—Thank God, Jackson has whipped Shields to-day. Complete victory—one entire regiment captured and all his artillery.

From Richmond—Death of Gen. Ashby.

Richmond, June 8.—There has been sharp cannonading this morning in the direction of Mechanicsville. No accounts have been received from that quarter.—The James River is falling.

Richmond June 9.—The cannonading yesterday was unimportant. Both sides were shelling the woods occupied by our troops.

General (late Colonel) Turner Ashby was killed near Harrisonburg on Thursday, in a skirmish with the enemy.

Johnston J. Hooper, late Secretary of the Provisional Congress, died in this city on Saturday.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

We condense the following news paragraphs from late Northern papers which we have received:

A report of the Federal loss at the battle of Farmington, shows a loss of 133 killed and wounded.

A destructive fire took place on Long Island, N. Y., on the 13th inst., the damage is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

A despatch from Cairo says that accounts from Halleck's army represent the weather as being "intensely hot and the men suffering greatly." It adds, that "*sunstrokes are of constant occurrence.*"

Accounts from English papers represent the distress in Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the cotton famine, as appalling. The matter has been brought before Parliament for the consideration of that body.

The Post's Washington despatches give the following startling intelligence: "The city is full of excitement consequent upon reported battles; also the report that the Governor of one of the New England States flatly refused to call for more troops until the government agrees to arm and employ the slaves where it is dangerous for white men to perform military duty."

The Herald's Washington despatch says the recall of General Hunter is determined on. His proclamation will be made the subject of communication by the President to Congress, and in that way to the country, unmistakably condemning the course of Gen. Hunter, and clearly announcing the policy of the administration in the conduct of the war. An effort has been made to have Gen. Benham placed in command of the Department of the South. It is stated that if he could have had the consent of Gen. Hunter, he would long ago have recaptured Fort Sumter and restored the Federal authority in Charleston.

Lincoln has called upon the different States for a large number of additional volunteers to fill up the ranks of the Federal army, which have been decimated by disease and battle. Alluding to the matter, the New York Tribune's special Washington despatch, dated May 21st, says: "It is not yet determined what number of volunteers to call for; but it will not be far from 100,000 including those needed to fill up old regiments." The Herald's special says: "The President has decided that 50,000 more volunteers shall be accepted. This is to fill up regiments which have been thinned out by wounds and sickness, and to form a reserve, under drill, for the future, which may be ready at the decisive moment."

YESTERDAY morning the main body of the Yankee prisoners (about five hundred in number,) taken in the battles of Saturday and Sunday, were marched to the depot and sent off in an early train for Salisbury, North Carolina, to make room for more of their brethren in the prisons here.—*Richmond Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 6.—There is a great freshet in the James River. The water is within fourteen inches of the great freshet of 1847. At the intersection of 17th and Carey streets the water is several inches deep, and the river is still rising. There is every appearance of another heavy rain. All was quiet along our lines this forenoon.

THE WHEAT CROP.—It is now pretty generally conceded that the panic about the wheat crop was unnecessary. From various sources we learn that the rust upon the blade has not affected the stalk or the grain, and a great improvement has been manifest in the prospect. A fair average yield is now expected.—*Spartanburg Express.*

LINCOLN IN FREDERICKSBURG.—Abe Lincoln visited Fredericksburg, Virginia, Saturday week, and with a body guard rode through the streets. He returned to Washington the same evening.

ON Thursday night last, there was a glorious fire near Memphis—caused by the burning of a large stock of cotton under orders.

CHATTANOOGA, June 3.—Andrews, the train-stealer and spy has been apprehended by citizens across the river and brought in.

DEATHS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Columbus, N. C., June Term, 1862, of County Court of Polk county. At a meeting of the Justices of the Peace, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep affliction of the death of our late friend, and solicitor, JOHN A. DICKSON, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever, at his residence in Morganton. The disease was contracted in the camp of his country, where he had rendered valuable service as Lieutenant in Capt. Avery's company, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, at the Battle of Bethel. Be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of our friend and Solicitor, who fell a martyr in the cause of his country, while just entering into the prime of life, with high hopes and promises of future usefulness; who was loved by his friends for his honesty of purpose, his high moral principles, his conscientious deportment, and his many social qualities; and who was respected by all who knew him for his true soldierly bearing, his coolness and courage in the face of the enemy.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, and offer them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and the Ashevilie News for publication.

GEO. J. MILLS, Ch'n.
HENRY M. EARLE, Sec'y.

From the Western Carolinian.

MRS. MARY SMITH.

BRO. SILER:—I hope you will allow me a brief space in your columns to chronicle the death of my beloved mother, who was well known in this community and throughout Western Carolina.—She was born June 23, 1775, in, I believe either Cabarrus or Rowan county, N. C., and died in Rush county, Texas, on the 8th of April, 1862. She was nearly 87 years of age when she died.

She was the mother of ten children, nine sons and one daughter, all of whom were living but a short time since. I subjoin a paragraph from my brother's letter informing me of her death:

"I write you once more. I wrote you a month or so past, but write again with the sad news of our dear mother. She departed this life on last Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m. She died without a struggle as though she had dropped into a peaceful slumber. When I wrote you I had some hope that she would get about again, but it seems that it was otherwise ordered. She had a relapse of chills, which prostrated her weak and worn out system. We could not prevail on her to take any medicine. Thus passed from earth she who was a mother to us, such as it has not been the lot of many of our race to mourn."

I desire the Asheville News to copy for the benefit of my mother's relations and friends in Buncombe. Yours, Truly,

June 2, 1862. C. D. SMITH.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE TUCKASIEGE ASSOCIATION is changed from the Baptist camp-ground near Franklin, to the Cowee church, some six miles North of town.

This change has been made after consulting with those interested.

M. RICKMAN, Moderator.

June 12. 1t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned executed a note of hand for the sum of One Hundred Dollars, dated about the 17th of May, 1862, to A. M. Roberts; which said note was obtained without any consideration, and the payment of the same will be resisted. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said note. G. W. COLE.

Asheville, June 12, 1862. 1t

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

AN ORDINANCE

To enlarge the Police Powers of the several corporate towns in the State.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the corporate authorities of the several cities and towns of this State, shall have power to regulate, restrain, or prohibit, within their corporate limits, or within one mile thereof, the sale of spirituous liquors: Provided, nevertheless, That where any tax shall have been paid for an annual license, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make a *pro rata* compensation for such time as such license shall be suspended.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That for the violation of any by-law, or rule made by said Commissioners in pursuance of this ordinance, they may prescribe penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars, for each offence, to be recovered before the Mayor, Intendant, or Magistrate of Police, without any stay of process, mesne or final, and when judgment shall be given for any such penalty, the party convicted may, unless the penalty and costs be paid, be immediately committed to jail for the space of thirty days, or until payment thereof shall be made, or else the Mayor, Intendant, or Magistrate of Police may issue execution therefor: Provided, That any party dissatisfied with such judgment shall be allowed an appeal to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county, upon entering into recognizance with sufficient security for his appearance to said court, and also for the penalty and costs.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance may be altered, modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

Passed and ratified in open Convention, May 9th, A. D. 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Convention.

RUST IN WHEAT.

We stated in our last that rust was a minute plant known as a fungus. It grows on the stems and leaves of wheat, appearing in dense, diffuse tufts, often forming long parallel lines on the stems.

If the straw of wheat be examined, it will be seen of a striped surface. These, under a magnifying glass, appear to arise from longitudinal partitions of the stem. The depressed partitions are furnished throughout their length with one or two rows of pores or orifices whose object seems to be to draw in or throw out moisture as the wants of the wheat plant may require. This is the appearance of a healthy stalk of wheat. Now, it is in these little pores that the seed of the rust obtain admission, and growing in the cavities to which they lead, thrust their roots into the cellular texture beneath the bark of the stem, and take up for their own nourishment that sap which should proceed to the grain for its development. The grain, therefore, necessarily becomes more or less shrivelled as the rust plants are more or less numerous on the stem; and as it is the sap that would have gone to make the flour of the grain the flour is always reduced in proportion to the bran.

We also stated in our last, although there was no *preventive*, that there was a complete *remedy*. This remedy it would be foolish in us to advise at this time, as the article can hardly be obtained to sustain life. We also believe that most of our farmers would not use it in ordinary times on account of its seeming though not real expense and trouble. The remedy is salt and water; half pound salt dissolved in a gallon of water—or even a less quantity of salt. On the appearance of the rust, a hand takes the salt and water in a bucket and with a straw broom or a small pine top, or a plasterer's brush or watering-pot, walks between the lands sprinkling it slightly over the wheat about sundown. This remedy is sure and certain; wherever it has been used in sufficient applications it has never failed. And the wheat near enough to the seacoast to receive the mist from the salt water has never been affected with rust.—*Mountain Eagle.*

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The newest dodge in the counterfeiting line is the altering of "Five Cents," North Carolina shinplasters to Fifty Cents. In some cases the thing is done pretty neatly with a pencil. In other cases it is done pretty clumsily, by cutting out letters and figures from a newspaper, handbill, or book, and pasting them on the face of the bill. We have one before us now fixed in the latter way, and not calculated to bear any examination at all, and yet without examination, it was not only taken, but paid out of this office. The person to whom it was paid was luckier than we, for he remembered where he got it and brought it back.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CAUTION TO PLANTERS.—The Macon *Telegraph* says: "We have been requested to caution planters not to turn their stock into wheat or oat fields affected with the rust or mildew. It has already proved fatal to stock in several instances. Cattle owners should heed this warning. The South, for at least this year, can illy afford to loose beef cattle."

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON, N. C.

We learn from reliable authority that the Yankees are committing great outrages in and around the town of Washington. They arrested Mr. Allen Grist, who resides in two miles of Washington, put him in prison and kept him there for several days—Mr. Grist has since been released. At the same time, Mr. Grist was arrested, they arrested his ward, Wm. Howard, a boy about 16 years of age. There was no apparent cause for the arrest of Mr. Grist or his ward.—Mr. William Grist, son of Mr. Allen Grist, hearing that they were coming to his house, took his family in a wagon and went through the woods, and came out again into the main road, a few miles above his house, and when nearly in the main road he saw a squad of armed men, whom he took to be our pickets, but upon getting near them he found out his mistake and ran off; the Yankees fired twice at him when he stopped.—He was taken and tied in the road, carried to Washington and put in prison, notwithstanding the entreaties of his wife, who got upon her knees and implored them to release him. Mr. James R. Grist, who lives most in the edge of the town, is made a prisoner in his own house, and a guard of Yankees stationed around it. They have stopped all operations on his farm, and will not allow his negroes to go into his farm, alleging as a reason that they would interfere with their pickets. Mr. Grist is a large farmer, and such interference must inflict serious loss upon him, as he will not be allowed to make any crop by which to support his family. They also went to the residence of Mrs. Thos. Blount, about half a mile from the town, and took off all her poultry, hogs and everything valuable about the premises, and she had to fly from her home. The most serious loss and greatest outrage has been committed upon Major William B. Rodman. Major Rodman has two farms, one about twenty miles, and the other about two miles from Washington. They have gone to each and taken the negroes and all the provisions, together with all his horses, mules, wagons and carts. Major Rodman, we learn, owns about one hundred negroes. They went also to the residence of Mr. Alfred Stanley, about three miles from the town, and seized him and his son, a boy 15 years old. Mr. Stanley resisted them to the last, he abused them outrageously—told them that the presence of his wife only prevented him from killing at least one of them; and shaking his fists in their faces, told them he only needed the power to inflict merited punishment upon them. They confined him, put him in a buggy, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Perry—and were about to arrest him, but for reasons unknown to us, he was allowed to go unmolested. While they were talking to Mr. Perry, one of the Yankees came riding up the lane towards the house, when his horse fell down, throwing the rider on his head—whereupon Mr. Stanley exclaimed at the top of his voice, I pray to God that you have broken your infernal Yankee neck. Mr. Stanley was then sitting in the buggy firmly tied. Mr. Stanley and his son are now confined in prison, and when a Yankee comes in speaking distance, he makes known his opinion of him.

Mr. Stanley is about 60 years of age, and a brother of the Hon. Edward Stanley, of California, who, Gen. Burnside says, is to be the Provisional Governor of this State. Note the contrast between the two brothers. It is needless to comment upon these outrages.

The Yankees will find it rather a slow way of restoring the Union by such means. But this is only the beginning of the end, should the Yankees ultimately triumph in their work of subjugation. We warn all honest citizens, not hereafter to trust themselves or their property within the enemy's lines, unless they are willing to submit to all sorts of indignities, spoliations and outrages.—The only safety for the lives, property and honor of our people is within the lines of our own army. Mark and *heed* what we say.—*State Journal.*

"SURROUNDING" A FORT.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 7th, gives the following account of the capture of Fort Cubero, in N. Mexico by three men:

On one occasion three of the men under Dr. Cavenaugh, went up to Fort Cubero, 60 miles west of Albuquerque, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the Fort with all its contents and the garrison of 48 armed men as prisoners of war. The Doctor gave them ten minutes to decide whether they would surrender or be put to the sword! At the end of ten minutes the garrison marched out and stacked their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war! They were paroled by the Doctor and sent off. He captured at this point, $150,000 worth of supplies, all of which were safely transferred to Albuquerque. Dr. Cavenaugh's report is exceedingly rich.—He divides his force of three men (Gardenhire, Gillespie and Thompson,) into three divisions, right wing, centre and left wing. He describes the movements of his investing army with all the grandeur of a large army, and signs the report as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces in the District of Cubero!

THE SPIRIT IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

We learn from one of Morgan's men, that, on his recent expedition to Cave City he met with two Tennesseeans who were captured at Fort Donelson and taken to Springfield, Illinois, whence they recently escaped, that the feeling in favor of the South is very strong in the southern parts of both Illinois and Indiana. In proof of it, they stated that after escaping from their prison and walking, perhaps twenty or thirty miles, passed a house at which an elderly gentleman was standing, who eyed them with a scrutiny that excited their distrust, which was increased by his soon following them on horseback. Perceiving this, they went into a field to elude him. He galloped around to head them, and finding escape difficult, they walked directly up to him; whereupon he accosted them and asked them if they were not Southern prisoners who had escaped, stating that if so, he was their friend and would aid them. They acknowledged they were. He then disclosed to them the existence of numerous members of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle in all that region, who sympathised with the Southern cause, and, with their consent, initiated them into the Order, instanter, gave them its signs, by which they could make themselves known, and the names of individuals on the route they were pursuing, who would help them along, and bade them God speed.

They went their way, and stopped at three houses and gave the signs as directed, but without telling they were Confederate soldiers, and they were refused admittance. At the third house, however, they insisted that they could not go any further, and they must stay. The host said he would admit no strangers into his house to stay all night unless he knew who they were. They then told him they were escaped Confederate prisoners, and he welcomed them cordially to his house, treated with the warmest hospitality and furnished them with clothing. The next morning one of the other men who had refused to receive them, happened to come over, and, learning their character, apologized and urged them to go back and stay a night with him, and would not listen to a refusal. They went, and he took them the next day twenty five or thirty miles on their way. Following the directions of these friends, they found little or no difficulty in their progress through Illinois and Indiana homeward. They were told by their fellow Knights that there were 1,400 men of the Order in their country. Their observation and experience convinced them that the alleged Southern sentiment was by no means exaggerated.—*Knoxville Register.*

ARMING THE NEGRO—THE NEGRO BEFORE THE WHITE MAN.—The "irrepressible nigger" is still the permanent topic of debate in the Yankee Congress:

The subject being under discussion, Mr. Richardson, (Democrat) of Illinois, said he believed the strength of the army sufficient to put down the rebellion, but the indications were that another and inferior race were to be armed and uniformed, and placed on an *equality with the whites*. The legislation of Congress is almost exclusively with regard to the negro. They have abolished slavery here, and to the contrabands rations are daily distributed. Where is the evidence that rations are issued to poor white people?

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.
May 29.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,
A NEGRO GIRL. APPLY TO GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
May 29. 3t

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.
500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

$150 REWARD.
DESERTED FROM CUMBERLAND GAP, Robert G. Ely, William F. Harris, William Johnson, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell. All were members of my company, and formerly residents of the county of Cherokee, N. C., in the following vicinities: Robert G. Ely and William F. Harris of Turtletown Creek, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell of Brasstown, William Johnson of Cheoah. A reward of
THIRTY DOLLARS
Will be paid for each on their apprehension and delivery at this or any other Military Post; or
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
Will be paid for the apprehension of them all. Any loyal citizen of old North Carolina cannot serve his country more acceptably than to apprehend such men; not for the good they will do in the army, but for an example to others who are disposed to lurk in the interior of their country while other and better men stand in defense of it. J. S. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. A, 29th Reg. N. C. T.
May 29. 3t

CAROLINA HOUSE,
(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.
Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,
And every necessary attention given to guests.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.
1861. 1861.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the
USUAL VARIETY
kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping
A Good Stock,
Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*
They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.
April 4, 1861. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE
FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?
A. W. CUMMINGS, President.
Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be
NO TOLL EXACTED
By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Homony, until further notice.
J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor
of the Estate of W. Patton.
May 13, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,
DEALER IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.
100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.
300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.
20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.
500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,
CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.
Something New.
THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.
Acts of Congress.
THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.
Lyrics and Sketches,
BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.
Concentrated Lye.
A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Confederate Almanac.
JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.
Blue Grass
AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.
THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.
April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!
200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR SALE.
A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to A. B. CHUNN & CO.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.
THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE
SEGAR MANUFACTORY.
HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a
NUMBER OF GIRLS
To learn the business, to whom we will give
CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT
And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.
WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,
Greenville, S. C.
JAMES M. ALLEN
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of
MARBLE,
Which he is working into
Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.
Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.
Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.
THOS. W. ATKIN
Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.
JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

Always at Work!
E. L. TRIPLETT
WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his
OLD STAND,
In the south end of Asheville, where every description of
BLACKSMITHING
Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.
Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.
Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.
Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,
CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON
WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES
On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against
Loss by Fire
On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.
WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.
THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.
Terms per Session of 5 Months:
(TWENTY WEEKS.)
Primary English Department $15 00
Higher " Branches..... 20 00
Classics..... 25 00
L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.
S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of
SELLING GOODS FOR
PAY DOWN.
We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a
STOCK OF GOODS
To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.
JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,
Attorney at Law,
LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.